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Florida Gallinule one mile west of this town; it is the only record for the region.—SAMUEL S. DICKEY, *Waynesburg, Pa.*

Some New York City Notes.—Below I record personal observations of some species either of unusual occurrence, or seen in unusual places in New York City.

REDHEAD (*Marila americana*).—Two were seen on the Jerome Park Reservoir in the Bronx on January 10, 1915.

CANVASBACK (*Marila valisineria*).—On January 10, 1915, I saw seventeen Canvasbacks on the Jerome Park Reservoir. Seven were females. They allowed a close approach, and did not take wing but swam away.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).—I saw one of these birds in partly immature plumage near Riverdale on January 20, 1915.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).—A flock of eleven of these birds was present in City Hall Park on May 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1914. During the time that I observed them they remained for the most part under some low bushes at the southwest corner of the Park, and seemed quite oblivious to the noise of traffic in Broadway. On two occasions I heard one of them singing.

SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga erythromelas*).—Two males in full plumage were present in City Hall Park on May 13 and 14, 1914. I saw them on the latter date. Their conspicuous color attracted large crowds and many diverting comments were overheard. The birds were mentioned in the 'Evening Sun' of May 14.

OVENBIRD (*Seiurus aurocapillus*).—I saw three Ovenbirds in City Hall Park on May 13 and 14, 1914. On the latter date they were usually near the Scarlet Tanagers mentioned above. Although they walked about in the center of the grass plots they passed unnoticed by the many persons who were watching the bright colored Tanagers.

VEERY (*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*).—On May 13, 1914, I saw two Veerys in City Hall Park in company with the White-throated Sparrows noted above. They also passed unnoticed.

My experience in bird observation about New York City has been limited to two years, and the occurrence of migratory birds in City Hall Park may not be unusual. However it seemed rather startling to me to find the four last named species in the very heart of the down town section, where thousands of persons are constantly passing and there is an incessant rumble and roar of traffic. It may be of interest to note that the Tanagers were the only ones molested by the hordes of English Sparrows which infest the Park, and that even in their case I observed no serious attacks.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.*

Notes from Wisconsin.—**BITTERN** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*).—On July 4, 1914, near Stoughton a Bittern was observed swallowing a snake about twelve inches long. The bird seized it by the head and, after

considerable manœuvring during which the snake occasionally wrapped itself around the Bittern's neck, succeeded in swallowing it.

KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*).—A single bird was observed at close range on August 30, 1914, near Madison between Monona and Wanbesa Lakes. Records for the Madison region appear to be scarce.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Helodromas solitarius*).—This species was exceedingly common along the Bois Brulè river in northwestern Wisconsin during the last week of August, 1913. The birds were usually in twos, were fully as common as Spotted Sandpipers, and were not at all timid.

RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus umbellus*).—The crops of two grouse collected by Mr. A. W. Schorger in Ashland County, in November (1914) were full of the catkins of hazel (*Corylus rostrata*, apparently). The birds were taken early in the morning. The crop of a grouse taken by the writer in Sawyer County in the first week of October (1914) was distended with small green catkins until $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The bird was taken at dusk. It is probable that this catkin was also from hazel bushes. Bendire does not mention hazel as a food of the Ruffed Grouse though it is listed in Barrow's 'Birds of Michigan'.

MOURNING DOVE (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*).—Ten Doves were seen near Verona on Dec. 24, 1913, and one bird as late as Jan. 4, 1914, in the same locality.

PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*).—This species was almost always in evidence during a canoe trip in the latter part of August, 1913, extending from the Lake Superior shore up the Bois Brulè and down the St. Croix River as far as Groutsbury, Wis. On a trip taken in the first part of October, 1914, down the Flambeau River from Lac du Flambeau to Ladysmith, only two Pileated Woodpeckers were seen. This species appears to retire so rapidly before settlement, that records showing present distribution may be of some value.

RED-BILLED WOODPECKER (*Centurus carolinus*).—A single bird was seen on February 1, 1914, near Blue Mounds by Mr. Schorger and the writer.

CAROLINA WREN (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*).—On Sept. 17, 1914, the writer observed a bird of this species in a fringe of bushes on the shore of Lake Mendota, Madison. The bird was under observation for half an hour and sang frequently. It was noted again on Sept. 20 and 28. There are few records of this species in Wisconsin.—NORMAN DEW. BETTS, Madison, Wis.

Changes and Additions to the 'List of the Birds of Gallatin County, Montana.'—The following changes, due to recent identifications of specimens should be made in the list of Gallatin County birds published in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVIII, pp. 26-49.

Astragalinus tristis tristis. GOLDFINCH.—The specimen taken at Three Forks, February 12, 1910, should be *A. t. pallidus*, Western Goldfinch. Dr. L. B. Bishop informs me that this bird while resembling the eastern form in plumage, shows by the measurements of the bill that it